The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1947. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Walker Expedition Against Nicaragua.

Particulars of the Voyage of the Fashion.

THE SUCCESSFUL LANDING AT PUNTA ARENAS.

Removal of Property from Greytown to Aspinwall.

Movements of U. S. War Vessels.

By the arrival at this port of the *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, we obtain full particulars of WALKER'S successful landing at Punta Arenas.

According to the report by the Purser of the *Star of the West*, WALKER landed at San Juan del Norte in broad daylight, and directly under the guns of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. He has taken possession of the town with a force of about 300 men. A Lieutenant of the *Saratoga*, finding an excuse, was ordered on board his ship, by command of WALKER.

The steamer *Fashion*, after landing her cargo, proceeded to Aspinwall, where she remained when the *Star of the West* left. On the afternoon of the 2d, the United States frigate *Wabash*, bearing the pennant of Commodore PAULDING, sailed for San Juan, followed on the afternoon of the 4th, by H. B. M. ship-of-the-line *Brunswick*, and steamer *Leopard*.

They will probably blockade the harbor of San Juan, and at the same time station a force to prevent WALKER'S passing up the river.

U. S. steamer *Fulton* was at Boca del Toro on the 2d, but would be ordered to San Juan.

Advices had been received from the forts on the San Juan to the 20th ult. San Carlos was still blockaded by Gen. CAVEZ, in the steamer *San Carlos*, with fifty men. It was held by 200 Nicaraguans, one-half of whom were sick. About 400 Costa Ricans held the Rapids, about one-half fit for duty. Provisions were very scarce.

From our own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The little steamer *Fashion*, Capt. CAUSLIN, arrived here on the afternoon of the 2d, having left Greytown on the 30th November. Captain C. is not very communicative in regard to the new filibustering scheme, and there is no one on his vessel inside himself to ask information from. I learn from the Captain, however, that he was twelve days on his passage, and arrived at Greytown on the 25th. He found one hundred and eighty-six of WALKER'S party on board, on getting to sea, and some eight or ten "outsiders." He had some rough weather, but no accidents. The *Fashion* steamed only six or seven knots an hour, at which pace of WALKER'S officers were rather cross, but when they understood to show their dissatisfaction towards the Captain, they were ordered to keep quiet, which they found it prudent to do. On nearing Greytown a thick mist hid the land for some time, upon which the *Fashion* showed a little, when WALKER wished the Captain to quicken his speed, but suddenly the fog lifted and the place was in full view, the *Saratoga* lying at anchor in the harbor.

WALKER exhibited considerable nervousness at the sight, and requested Capt. C. to run in towards the mouth of the Colorado River, about 12 miles to the eastward of Punta Arenas, in order to land a portion of the men. The boats which were brought out for the purpose were launched, and some 60 men getting into them, under the command of Col. FRANK ANDERSON, one of the original 56 of the first Nicaragua invasion, they shoved off and made their way up the river, into the San Juan. The *Fashion* then ran up, and landed the main part of the force, about 140 men, on Punta Arenas. They took possession of some half-dozen fishing huts, as also the houses of Mr. CRAIG and Mr. BURNEY, a pilot, in which they were quartered when the *Fashion* left. The stores were landed and put under cover on Capt. SCOTT'S premises. Capt. CHATARD did not apparently intend to have used any force in preventing a landing of the filibusters, but appeared rather undecided as to what he ought to do. In an interview with Capt. CAUSLIN, he *naively* inquired: "Sir, are you aware of the character of the men you have just landed on a foreign soil?" "No, Sir," replied Capt. C., "I don't know anything about their characters. I was told that I was to land a couple of hundred coffee-planters at Greytown, and I hope I have fulfilled my orders properly."

The men were nearly all robust, strong fellows, who seemed to have no very clear idea of the work they would have to perform. They only knew that for a few month's service in clearing a country overflowing with milk and honey, of "a quarrelling, vagabond rabble" that infested it, they were each to receive a fine hacienda, when all they would have to do would be to swing in silk hammocks with their mouth open to catch the fat that would fall into them, and with plenty of slaves and houris to fan them when they slept. The amount of provisions landed would probably keep them two or three weeks, at the rate they were using them—the men exchanging with the people about town two pounds of salt pork or ham for one pound of fresh beef. WALKER was not considered by the men as being their ultimate commander, they having an idea that HENNINGSEN would arrive in a few days with a large force and take the military control.

General WALKER, on shore, was assuming rather kingly airs, giving orders as though he was the ruler of millions of people. He paid no attention to the *Saratoga* or her commander, hardly seeming to know she was in port, except once or twice when some of her officers came on shore, when he peremptorily ordered them on board, under threats of arrest if they staid, which order they obeyed with considerable alacrity.

There were four small boats about SCOTT'S shipyard, which WALKER had taken possession of. The day the *Fashion* left, WALKER had sent one of these boats up the river San Juan, to endeavor to intercept the Costa Rican mail boat, said to have on board $5,000 in money.

WALKER planted two of his "lone star" flags over the buildings he occupied in Punta Arenas on landing. He landed six field-pieces, and the men were daily drilling, each one with his rifle. Whether he took out these rifles with him I cannot learn. When LOCKRIDGE abandoned the river last March, he delivered over to the commander of the British frigate *Cossack* about three hundred stand of arms, which were deposited with Capt. SCOTT, on Punta Arenas, for safe keeping. I understand these arms were still there when WALKER landed, so that if he wanted them he undoubtedly appropriated them.

Our first report here was, that the *Fashion* when the town hove in sight, ran in under a full head of steam and anchored close to the Point before Capt. CHATARD could get his boats out to stop her. The inference was that he had no time to prevent the landing of the men and arms. But this is not so. I am assured by an officer of the British steamship *Dee*, that the *Fashion* was seen by the officers of the *Saratoga* the day before off the harbor; that there was ample time while she was coming in for the *Saratoga* to have hove her to with a swivel from one of her boats, and to have boarded her before she got in. Besides, WALKER was two whole days landing men, provisions and munitions of war by the boats of the steamer, while lying directly under the guns of the sloop-of-war. When the *Dee* came into the harbor, Capt. CHATARD requested her master to anchor inside of the *Sarato-*

ga, so that she might not be between his guns and the *Fashion*, but he took no steps against the landing of either men or stores.

Captain WOOLCOTT, of the *Dee*, knowing that there was considerable British property in Greytown, on the other side of Punta Arenas, asked Captain CHATARD if he would protect the town against WALKER, if he should attempt to lay it under contribution, to which he replied that he could give no assurances to that effect—that his *orders were very general in their nature*—that what he did he must do on his own personal responsibility, and, as he was dependent upon his profession for the support of a large family, he was not disposed either to run the risk of incurring the displeasure of his Government by his interference with matters on shore, or to lay himself liable, personally, to suits on the part of the filibusters or the merchants of Greytown. So, as no guarantees could be got, and there was no British man-of-war in port, some of the merchants shipped the more valuable portion of their goods to this place. The *Dee* brought away about 120 large packages, which she landed here to-day.

Captain CAUSLIN *talks* as if he looked upon the "invasion" as a silly, quixotic affair on the part of WALKER. He does not believe that the great filibuster set sail with his small force, with the approval of the majority of his friends in the United States, or that so far as *he* is concerned, he has left any force to come after him. He thinks that the filibusters of the southwest look upon HENNINGSEN as their representative, and that they will soon place him with an adequate force in Central America; that WALKER was anxious to occupy the ground at once, so as to give himself priority in the game, and that he was helped off by a few of the more desperate of the *hacienda* speculators, such as SLATTER and SOULE. He thinks that WALKER'S name has become so odious in Central America that he could not enlist the good-will of any portion of the people of Nicaragua, while he could steal their estates, and that a new man must be put forward. In this opinion I fully concur with the Captain—but I do not think, with him, that WALKER relies simply upon his 166 men to back him—that he has landed with them in a foreign country "to take the chances" against the five Central American States.

My own idea is that WALKER, when he left Mobile, had the impression that he would get possession of the river and lake steamers without much trouble, thus giving him Fort San Carlos and Castillo Viejo; that the forty-five men that he landed at the mouth of the Colorado were landed there that he might be sure of having a force in the country if he did not succeed in landing, himself, at Punta Arenas; and that these men went into the San Juan River, by the Colorado, to receive the boats.

As soon as it was ascertained that the filibusters were coming into port, the people in Greytown sent a boat up the river to Costa Rica, and also to warn the steamers and forts, but as WALKER'S expedition was already on its way into the river, by the Colorado, when he landed at Punta Arenas, it is not unlikely that these dispatches were intercepted by him. In case they were not, the news must have reached San José de Costa Rica, by way of the Serapiqui River, about the 30th November.

A small brig, not at all having the appearance of a filibuster craft, hove in sight off Greytown as WALKER was landing his stores, upon which Captain CHATARD made considerable display in getting out his boats to board her, of course. If she had been a steamer, probably the look-out man would not have been able to see her so quickly.

Commodore PAULDING, who was here in the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, appeared somewhat chagrined that WALKER succeeded in landing so easily, and at the request of Capt. CHATARD steamed away last evening for Greytown. I have considerable doubt, however, whether he will deem it his duty to interfere with any "immigrant" vessel coming into Greytown, if he finds her papers all straight. About half an hour after Com. PAULDING sailed, dispatches arrived here for him from the Commander of the United States steamer *Fulton*, now at Chiriqui Lagoon.

The British line-of-battle propeller *Brunswick*, sailed about 6 o'clock this evening for Greytown. The *Fashion* has brought 100 tons of coal here, and will sail in a day or two for New-Orleans.

Five of the New-Orleans passengers by the *Star of the West* died from yellow-fever contracted at Havana—three on the passage, and two in this port. Their names were: ELIJAH CHANDLER, Pike County, Illinois, aged 39, died Dec. 1; same day, SUSAN L. CHANDLER, daughter of the above, 6 years; same day, THOMAS HUFF, of Lumpkin County, Georgia, aged 15; Dec. 2, ALICE FOULKS, Pike County, Illinois, aged 12 years; Dec. 3, MATILDA FOULKS, wife of JOHN FOULKS, of Pike County, Illinois, aged 37 years. P. W. R.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FASHION AT ASPINWALL.

An officer on board the *Star of the West* gives some particulars connected with the arrival at Aspinwall of the steamer *Fashion*. When she made her appearance coming into the bay, in company with another steamer, there was great excitement, and the announcement that General WALKER, with a large force of filibusters, was in the offing, set the town in a perfect ferment. As the two steamers came near enough to be made out, one was discovered to be an English and the other an American steamer. The *Fashion* passed close to the frigate *Wabash*, and anchored within convenient distance of the landing. Boats immediately put off from the frigate with officers, instructed to make strict examination of the character of the steamer and of her papers. They were politely received by Captain CAUSLIN, on board the *Fashion*, and every inquiry promptly answered as to his character and destination. Captain C. had been directed to go to Greytown with passengers, and he had cleared his vessel at Mobile, accordingly; the papers were all found to be perfectly regular, clearance, receipt for fees, &c., from the proper officer at the Custom-house in Mobile. The American Consul, at Aspinwall, also went on board the steamer, but found no cause to interfere with her. Rumor stated that the Captain was rather anxious, than otherwise, that his vessel should be seized, considering the price of coal at Aspinwall—($20 per ton) —preferring to have her sent home at Uncle Sam's expense rather than at his own.

Letters from officers of the *Saratoga*, to the officers of the *Wabash*, expressed great vexation at the landing of WALKER in broad daylight under their very guns. There was no fog, (such a thing is unknown there,) and the *Fashion* passed within hailing distance. They had not heard of WALKER'S departure, and were not looking for him; his very boldness threw them entirely off their guard: a few persons only were seen on deck, but they had no sooner reached the landing than a crowd of between three and four hundred swarmed out of her as from a bee hive, armed to the teeth. They expressed great mortification at the occurrence. Some officers of the *Saratoga* were ashore shooting. WALKER sent word to them to go on board. They replied, "We are officers of the Navy of the United States, and belong to the *Saratoga*." "I don't care a d—n who you are," WALKER rejoined: "if you don't go on board your ship immediately, I will send you. Nobody can land on this point without my permission." The officers obeyed the mandate, and departed.

There were all sorts of surmises as to what would be done with Captain CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, for permitting WALKER to run the blockade. His force still remained "under the guns of the frigate," on the Point, when the *Fashion* left.

Both the American and English officers, who departed for Greytown, expected to use up WALKER very soon after reaching that place, if their professions were to be believed.

The *Scottish Chief* was expected daily at Greytown, with munitions and provisions.

The statement that Captain CHATARD had assumed any jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, or turned WALKER out of his quarters there, was not credited at Aspinwall.

THE TEXAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR WALKER.

The Galveston *News*, of the 2d, has the following, concerning the recruits for WALKER'S army raised in Texas:

"Colonel WATERS, of the Nicaragua Army, leaves on the steamship *Mexico* to-day, for Nicaragua, via New-Orleans and Mobile. He has with him a company of about 40 emigrants—young men who go to seek fame, fortune, and adventure, under the banner of General Walker.

The steamship *Fashion*, which took General WALKER to Nicaragua, is expected to return to Mobile this week. She will continue her trips back and forth during the Winter.

All persons desirous of emigrating to Nicaragua should address or apply to this house."

Three other companies are expected to leave Texas soon, for Nicaragua. As other Southern States are assisting to swell the tide, we shall probably soon see that beautiful country under American influences, and taking position among the prosperous nations of the earth."

LATER FROM COSTA RICA.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

By way of San Juan del Norte we have advices from San José de Costa Rica to Nov. 16.

The *Star and Herald* is no longer to be permitted to pass through the Costa Rica post-offices.

A French citizen, M. BONARIC, has been ordered to leave the country for the heinous crime of being the supposed author of a letter reflecting on Captain-General WALKER.

Congress has authorized the Dictator to send Commissioners to Nicaragua to arrange the pending difficulties. Señors ESCALANTE, QUARSA and General J. M. CANAS, have been named for the service, with Sir ANTONIO CHAMORRO as Secretary. The two latter are Dictator MORA'S brothers-in-law, so that it is not difficult to foresee how matters will terminate. Dr. TEZANO is named Minister of War, and Señor VINCENT HERRERA Minister of Home Affairs. Dr. MONTUFAR resumes his place in the Supreme Court.

Congress has refused to ratify the amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to the treaty with New-Granada, made by the Congress of Bogota 21st of April last.

In regard to pending hostilities between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the Panama *Star* says:

"With a certain knowledge that WALKER is organizing another expedition, the avowed object of which is an invasion of her soil, with the experience of former times, which should show her both the possibility and the probability of this filibuster movement being carried into effect, we should think that her policy, her interest, her feeling of self-preservation, would have led her to protect herself at home, or at least confine herself to act on the defensive in regard to Nicaragua. Had she pursued this course, she would have been entitled to and have received the sympathy of the whole world; but in her invasion of Nicaragua she not only gives reason to suspect her motives and disapprove of her policy, but she lays herself open to the easy reply to WALKER and his filibusters—whereas, by acting only on the defensive, she might have made a successful stand against any invading foe."

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Independence Day—The Convention between Generals Cass and Herran—Movements of War Vessels, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The people of New-Granada, for a week past, have been celebrating the anniversary of their independence from old Spain with just as much enthusiasm as if they had been incalculably benefited instead of irretrievably damaged by their political emancipation.

The New-Granadian Press are still commenting on the convention between Generals CASS and HERRAN, in settlement of the damages for the Panama massacre, and pretend to be very indignant not only that indemnity is promised, but that their Minister should acknowledge in any manner that any responsibility attaches to the Government for the massacre. But, in view of the fact that General CASS only insists upon one of the least important of the demands made by the Pierce Administration, that is, the indemnity, and is even willing, in estimating that, to forego consequential damages, I do not think either the editors or the people of Granada have much to complain of, more especially as he agrees to take the partial indemnity in promises, that will never be paid. From a letter written by a gentleman at Paris, on very intimate terms with the New-Granadian Minister at that Court, I translate a few paragraphs that will be of interest to those American statesmen who are opposed to "entangling alliances" with European Powers. It would seem from this letter that General HERRAN was shrewd enough to direct the negotiations alluded to in this letter, to be initiated with France and England, solely that he might hold out the possibility of French and English interference, to frighten our very amiable Secretary of State sufficiently to cause him to forego the most important portions of the demands made by the last Administration against the Government of New-Granada. In the inception of this negotiation at Washington, between General CASS and the New-Granadian Minister, General CASS was prompt to promise that complete and ample security for the future should be exacted to the trade and travel across this Isthmus. But in the month of July, General HERRAN suddenly assumed a firm and haughty demeanor—declared that his Government would never consent to alienate territory—that he could only promise that the military police should be strengthened, as a guarantee that the scenes of the 15th April would not be reënacted, &c., &c., and then it was that Gen. CASS first began to perceive that the enforcement of the demands and the realization of the propositions as presented at Bogota by Mr. MARCY, through his Commissioners, Messrs. BOWLIN and MOSSE, would be attended with many difficulties—municipal control of the United States on a foreign soil was a new thing—we could not make a State of Panama, and colonial possessions were unknown to our government—all sorts of constitutional objections were conjured up—and finally a treaty was agreed upon, which will leave matters in just as bad a state as they were previous to the 15th April, 1856, and infinitely worse, for the negroes now know that our Government is too timid to enforce our just demands, and they care nothing for indemnities of which not a penny comes out of their pockets.

By the treaty agreed upon, it is even agreed that the Minister of the King of Prussia may be called in to arbitrate on the sums to be allowed; although it was only last Spring that our Commissioners at Bogota declared that the mind of the President was made up as to the amount of damages to be claimed, and that it was not the custom of the United States to leave to the arbitration of Foreign Powers, questions of damages to its citizens, which had already been decided upon proofs entirely satisfactory to the Government.

The reader will please glance over the following paragraphs, translated from the letter above alluded to, and then decide whether Gen. CASS has been influenced in disappointing our just expectations of protection to American interests on this Isthmus, by the intimation from Lord CLARENDON that the British Government would not readily consent that the Isthmus of Panama should fall into the hands of the United States:

"Gen. HERRAN is negotiating another, but more important treaty in Washington. It is a treaty declaring perpetually neutral the Isthmus of Panama, under the sovereignty of New-Granada. This negotiation was initiated at London at the close of May last. Señor Don FRANCISCO MARTIN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of New-Granada to the Courts of England and France, negotiated cautiously upon this matter with Lord CLARENDON, and succeeded in bringing him to his opinion, to which the British Government was besides naturally inclined; for that Government would not readily consent that the Isthmus of Panama should fall into the hands of a power whose pretensions might in time, perhaps, obstruct the free transit. But all the efforts of Señor MARTIN to induce the Governments of England and France to discuss immediately the basis of a treaty, were useless, because these Governments await every measure in which the United States is interested, *if they do not previously know the decision of the Cabinet at Washington.* For this reason the affair is at present in the hands of Gen. HERRAN. *It appears that he has succeeded in inclining Gen. Cass to enter into it in common with England and France.* This is an important result.

"This circumspection of European powers towards the United States is very notable. But they are deceived who think this arises from consideration or fear. England and France have neither the one nor the other for the United States; they only care, if they should come to blows with her, not to have it thrown in their faces that it is not the result of a puerile sentiment of emulation and rivalry. This feeling has given rise to much consternation on the part of these two Governments towards the United States, which they have not thought it necessary to exercise towards other Powers. Notwithstanding, it is proper to say that their European policy is very temporizing, and that there is a powerful motive for it. The people cannot easily be brought to agree that the standard of their prosperity and fortune should be disturbed, which elsewhere are their manufactures and commerce. Besides, we live in a time in which any naughty war may end in a revolution. Lastly, these two nations, and particularly England, have much to regulate in their domestic affairs."

It will require stronger proofs, however, than the above letter, to induce me to believe that Gen. CASS is really inclined to enter into any agreement with European Powers not to annex the Isthmus, if the United States should find it necessary to do so, either for the protection of her own people, or in satisfaction of outrages against her on the part of the people or Government of New-Granada. Whatever errors of policy Gen. CASS may have the misfortune to commit, the American people have not yet had no cause to distrust his patriotism, when the line of duty is clearly pointed out to him, as it would be under a proposition of this kind.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* and the British steam-frigate *Magicienne* are in this Bay. The *John Adams*, before this reaches you, will be at Valparaiso on her way home. After she had sailed from Panama a request from Gen. HERRAN, our Minister to Chili, came up that he'd come to Valparaiso, in order, I suppose, to give weight to the claims for damages for the seizure, by the Chilian frigate *Esmeralda*, of the Boston ship *Sportsman*. There were three British and two French men-of-war in Peruvian waters, looking after the revolutionists, but no American vessel, of course.

The mail from Bogota failed to reach Carthagena for the British steamer. From Carthagena and Santa Marta, the dates are to Nov. 26, but there is not a word of news.

A bearer of dispatches came out on the *Star of the West*, with a request from General CASS that the *Golden Gate*, for San Francisco, should touch in and land him at San Juan del Sur. But Captain MCLANE, the agent here, did not consider it proper to lengthen the voyage of the *Gate*, knowing, I presume, that the yellow fever had made its appearance on the *Star of the West* among the Havana passengers, and fearing that it might show itself on the Pacific voyage.

P. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Peruvian Convention Broken up by the Army—An Outbreak Anticipated in Lima—Success of the Revolution in Bolivia—Interesting News from Chili.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANAMA, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama on the morning of the 21st. She brought dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 1, and from Callao and Lima to the 19th. From Ecuador there is nothing important. Congress still continued in session.

PERU.

I wrote you in my last that by a private letter, dated Oct. 27, I had received intelligence that an attempt was to be made by the Council of Ministers to drive out the National Convention, after the manner of CROMWELL with the British Parliament, on account principally of the opposition of the Convention to the Dictator CASTILLA, in whose name the Council was acting.

This intelligence proves to have been correct. I wrote you that the troops were to have executed this movement on the 27th, but it appears it was postponed till the 2d November. While the Convention was in session, discussing the question of the consignment of guano to Spain, and while Deputy RIO was speaking, a sub-lieutenant, Don JOSE CUBA, entered the hall, sword in hand, and seating himself within the bar, cried: "Long live the Constitution! Viva General CASTILLA! Leave the hall!" The President of the Assembly directed the Master-at-Arms to call the guard to arrest the Lieutenant, who belonged to the "Battalion Castilla." Col. CARPENA tried to prevail upon the soldiers who had invaded the hall with Señor CUBA to retire, and some of them did so. At the same time Col. BARRIOS held back by the bridle the horse on which Lieutenant-Colonel ARGUEDAS, chief of the "Battalion Castilla," was mounted; but the latter, who had brought up a reinforcement, told Lieutenant CUBA and the troops that his orders alone were to be obeyed, and at the same time trampling Col. BARRIOS under his horse's hoofs, the troops resumed their arms and prepared to drive out by the bayonet the Deputies who still maintained their seats.

In the meantime Señor GALVEZ proposed to call upon the Secretary of the Government for an explanation of what had occurred; and the President of the Convention named a Commission composed of Señors VALDIVIA, GALVEZ and TEJEDA, who should report the necessary steps to be taken under the circumstances.

Orders were given by Colonel ARGUEDAS to fire upon any who should resist, and sentinels were placed to prevent any egress except by the main entrance, when suddenly the plan of proceeding was changed. Piquets of troops entered, and at the point of the bayonet began to expel each Deputy individually. At this moment the President of the Convention, upbraiding Lieutenant CUBA for his conduct, asked under whose orders he acted. He replied that he obeyed the orders of his Chief and the Inspection General. The hall was at once cleared, it being then 4¾ o'clock P. M. At 7 o'clock, fifty Deputies assembled, and were met by the Secretary of State. An address was read to the Secretary, simply recounting the facts as they had transpired.

The Secretary of State replied: "*Señor President*—As soon as the important event to which your note refers came to the knowledge of the Government, I took all the measures that I believed necessary. I immediately ordered under arms the two bodies of gendarmerie of Infantry, who were under my immediate control, and gave directions that the corps of mounted Dragoons should be ordered under arms; and also gave the necessary orders for the other corps of Cavalry and Infantry to be in readiness, not forgetting the forces in Callao. Immediately after, I directed that a strong company of infantry be dispatched to this hall with the object of seizing the forces which it was supposed had mutinied, the same who have been removed to their quarters. In the second place, I went personally to the fort of Santa Catalina, which promptly prepared to act under the orders of the Government. These operations being concluded, I next inquired into the origin of the events at the quarters of the chief of the battalion, which was responsible for them, when I found that the aforesaid chief did not count upon the obedience of his command, at the head of which were the second and third officers. I ascertained that no one had been sought to assist in carrying out this plan. However, I called upon Lieutenant-Colonel ARGUEDAS, the executor of the events of the day, who responded to my inquiries that his head was disordered, and that being unwell, he was induced to act precipitately, because he had been assured that the honorable Assembly had introduced a resolution, the object of which was to depose General CASTILLA; that a Commission of the same Assembly would resume the command; and that, as General CASTILLA was the chief of the revolution of 1854, and the Provisional President of the Republic, he came to this hall with no other object than to take away the guard, and send the deputies home to their houses. Having listened to this relation, notwithstanding the disordered state of his head, I reproached him for his bad conduct, reserving for to-morrow other inquiries into the facts of the case. It is probable that some evil-intentioned persons took advantage of Colonel ARGUEDAS' situation to induce him to commit an iniquitous action. His corps, and all the others existing in the capital, are in a state of subordination to the Government, and all offer to preserve the actual order of things. I believe the public may rest satisfied that there is nothing to fear, when the patrols and guards, which have been posted from motives of precaution, have retired to their respective quarters. I believe the honorable Convention may rest satisfied that the public order has not been disturbed, and that this event has been occasioned solely by the action of an officer who had lost his reason. Notwithstanding, the Government will not fail scrupulously to investigate the matter, whilst it does not believe it to be of such transcendent importance as to disturb the public peace."

Señor MORALES "would ask the Hon. Secretary of State if Col. ARGUEDAS had been immediately submitted to judgment, since he believed that the military laws had aggravated a crime that had been committed from intoxication."

The Hon. Secretary replied that "the Government just now was occupied with matters of more importance; that for the action indicated by Señor MORALES there was plenty of time, as twenty-four hours had not yet expired; that for the present the Government had limited itself to placing under arrest this officer; that it was now dictating means to preserve the public peace, but would at the proper time pursue its investigations to see if there had been any ramification."

Waiting the report of the Special Commission upon the events of the afternoon, the Convention adjourned.

On the 3d, Señor UREÑA, President of the Convention, addressed the following note to the Secretary of State:

"To *the Hon. Secretary of State:*

"From various sources I understand that new and dangerous attempts against the National Representation are in preparation of the same character as those of yesterday.

"As at last night's session your Excellency was pleased to assure the Assembly that public order had been completely reëstablished, I have the honor to inquire of your Excellency, if, in the judgment of the Council of Ministers, the security of the Convention is guaranteed." MANUEL TORIBIO UBETA.

On the same day appeared an official denial of "Inspection General of the Army" and signed by Gen. CARRENO of the assertion of Col. ARGUEDAS that he acted under the orders of the "Inspection General," and answering that he had not the least suspicion of what was to take place.

A new version of the speech of the Secretary of State, in answer to the interrogations of the Convention, is also published by authority. Among its lofty virtues, it represented as having said to the President of the Convention, that "in a moment of fervor and exalted patriotism" he drove out the Convention, instead of saying his action was the effect of a "disordered head." The Convention did not adjourn on the 3d. Pressing were everywhere the denunciatory of the "heroic conduct" of ARGUEDAS.

Lima, Nov. 4—6 o'clock P. M.

To their Excellencies the Council of Ministers, charged with the Secretaryship of the Republic:

Although the Convention has dissolved in the midst of the most violent agitation, and has left the public tranquillity in the hands of the Council of Ministers, I consider it my duty to communicate to your Excellencies, as I have done to the Convention, that I have the honor to preserve, at whatever cost, your institutions, and am prepared, in the evening to continue in the peaceful exercise of your functions. I have the honor to repeat to your Excellencies the assurances of my consideration.

MANUEL TORIBIO UBETA.

But in consideration of the reiterated and credible reports which I received on the morning of the 4th of preparations for equal if not greater criminal excesses in order to dissolve for a second time the National Convention, in case of its assembling, I circulated among the Deputies the notice, and directed to the Secretary of State the note which I have the honor to inclose, and the principal object of which was to ascertain of the Council if Ministers could guarantee the security of the Convention.

A little while after I saw the fitness of the precautions I had adopted. Colonel ARGUEDAS was sent to the fort of Santa Catilina to the head of his battalion, his officers were representing publicly in the city the proclamations of the rebellion, which had been issued in the office of the *Comercio* the night before by the *gendarmerie*, who occupied the hall of the Convention, were relieved by the troops of the "battalion Castilla." In the evening there was mentioned near my house 25 soldiers, under command of an officer, in disorder, he told me, the session of the Convention which was expected there. Similar cautions were taken at the house of Deputy GALVEZ.

As I have not, up to this moment, received any reply to my note to the Secretary of State, calling the attention of the Council of Ministers to the security of the Convention, dissolved by bayonet thrusts, in these circumstances so extraordinarily grave, and when at twenty minutes' distance there are forces that obey the Government, and there is a fortress with batteries, where the National Representatives would be secure from new aggressions, I ask for the last time, their Excellencies, the Council of Ministers, to have the goodness to inform me if, neither in Lima nor in Callao, their Excellencies, the Council of Ministers, charged with the Presidency of the Republic, can guarantee the security of the Convention, dissolved by force on the 3d instant.

God preserve your Excellency.

MANUEL TORIBIO UBETA.

At 4½ o'clock on the evening of the 4th, the answer of the Secretary of State to the note of the President of the Convention was placed in the hands of each Deputy, as follows:

"To *His Excellency the President of the Convention:*

"In answer to the note of your Excellency, which was remitted from my house to the office of the Ministers, I am concerned to announce to your Excellency that I erred in my convictions upon the complete reëstablishment of order, having since ascertained that great excitement exists amongst the greater part of the troops that garrison this place.

Until the Government can ascertain the exact state which [illegible] your knowledge, I cannot guarantee the security of the Convention in its sessions. I have the honor to communicate the foregoing to your Excellency on the part of the Council of Ministers.

God preserve your Excellency.

JUAN M. DEL MAR.

On the 4th, the "Battalion Castilla" was sent to Callao, and the same day a battalion from that city was brought to Lima to supply its place. On the 6th seventy deputies signed a protest against the action of the Council of Ministers in refusing to protect them in their sessions.

Of course, after reading the foregoing documents, no one can have any doubts that ARGUEDAS acted under orders from either CASTILLA or the Council of Ministers. It was known as long ago as the 27th October in Lima, as I wrote you in my last, that the Convention was to be driven out—at least, it was known by those conversant with the affairs of the Government.

A letter from a gentleman in one of the Legations, says that Lima is in a very critical condition. Every man bolts his doors as soon as dark, no confidence being felt in the little semblance of Government left. The city is full of negroes—emancipados—and in case of an outbreak, neither life nor property would be safe from them. The roads outside the city are infested with robbers, and it was only a week before that a valuable mail was robbed on the Chancory road. There cannot be over 600 troops in Lima.

Matters in Arequipa remain as at my last. VIVANCO was still shut up in the City of Arequipa. It is said that CASTILLA had just commenced an attack on him as the mail left Islay on the 7th. Gen. HARA, of VIVANCO'S force, is dead. A little fighting had taken place at Islay between the two parties, but without much result.

The month of October, 50,755 tons register guano was shipped from the Chincha, viz: 39,550 tons to England, the Continent and Spain; 4,494 tons to the United States, and 6,762 tons to France and her colonies.

BOLIVIA.

The revolution against General CORDOVA has been completely successful, and dates from LA PAZ to Nov. 1 state that he had fled to Peru. Dr. LINARES, who initiated the rebellion, is acting President. It appears, however, that General PANDO and General ACEBEDA are both aspirants for the Presidency, and it is not unlikely that a union between the two *militaires* may give the *coup de grace* to the civilian, LINARES. Some fighting and a good deal of marching and countermarching was necessary to upset CORDOVA—but the details would tire your readers.

CHILI.

Congress continues its sessions at Santiago, and there appears to be a complete accord between it and the Executive Department. The much-talked-of foreign loan of seven millions of dollars to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad has been sanctioned by both branches of Congress, and become a law. It is proposed that the Government shall also buy from the Company the thirty miles already completed to Quillota. The Government has voted $200,000 to the Southern Railroad, so that the work may proceed.

The difficulty in regard to the Boston ship *Sportsman* has not yet been arranged. It will be recollected that this ship was seized in the port of Santa Maria, in the Bay Mejilones, by the Chilian war-steamer, *Esmeralda*, for undertaking to load copper in that port without permission from the Customs at Valparaiso, and was carried into the port of Caldera, where the master abandoned her to the Chilian Government, and claimed heavy damages. This port is also claimed by Bolivia. M. NOLLEBE, the French Consul at Cobija, the man who lied so awfully about the Panama massacre, and several other speculators, were engaged in the affair.

The bark *Sarah Ann*, from Valparaiso, for the island of Oceanda, with merchandise and passengers, was wrecked on an island inhabited by cannibals, and every person on board was devoured by them. No details are given.

The new war steamer *Maria Isabel*, built in England for the Government of Chili, had arrived at Valparaiso.

Congress has made very liberal provisions for Normental and High Schools in every portion of Chili.

Business remains very depressed, money continuing extremely scarce. But mercantile credit is still good. Interest on good securities is 1½ @ 2 per cent. a month.

Flour sells at $6 @ 6 50 bbl, on six months, and the papers are calling for shipments from California and the Atlantic States. From the Atlantic States, 1,000,000 feet of lumber had been imported during the first night, 600,000 feet superior assorted selling for $35, and 300,000 feet good at $40. The California had not been sold. Barley was declining in price, $3 50 @ quintal being the last price. 14,000 quintals had been imported at Iquique from California. Carolina Rice in bond at $6 50@6 75. Copper was selling at $31 50 @ 32 per share. Freights of guano, &c., to England and the Continent from £3 5s. @ £4. Exchange on the United States 9 @ 9 per cent. premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

BRITISH MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times, Nov. 30.

The English funds opened this morning, at a slight increase on the sales, and were well supported throughout the day. The first transactions in Consols for money were 90¾, and the closing prices were 90¾@¾ for money and 90¾@¾ for account. The Bank of England has received £100,000 in gold from Australia, and £200,000 from Egypt, and has sold £100,000 in bullion. The demand for money, which left off yesterday at 9@10 per cent., has this morning slackened to 8 per cent., and subsequently receded to 5@6 per cent. The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to 7 per cent. The Bank of Hamburg has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Amsterdam has reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent. The Bank of Portugal has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Vienna has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Leghorn has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Genoa has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Naples has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Sardinia has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Spain has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Belgium has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Switzerland has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Denmark has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Sweden has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Norway has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Russia has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Turkey has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Egypt has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Persia has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of China has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Japan has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Siam has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Cochin China has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Tonquin has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Bank of Annam

The New-York Daily Times, Saturday, December 12, 1857.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning, price two cents; served at the usual rates; mailed at $6 a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at $3 a year; eight copies for $20; twenty copies for $40.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, Saturdays, at $2 a year; eight copies for $15; twenty copies for $30.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters containing or stating facts must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return communications that may be sent us.

Correspondents writing important news, should send it by express if the matter is urgent. If not, it will be sent by mail.

We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* arrived here yesterday, after a very fair passage from Liverpool, having left that port on the 28th ult. A continued improvement is manifested in the London money market, and Consols have advanced since the date of previous advices. The pressure for money was abating, and the Bank of England returns for the week exhibit an increase in bullion of over three-quarters of a million Sterling. Nevertheless, there are some further failures to report;—that of the Dunbars and Northumberland Bank, especially, will create great distress in the iron districts of the North of England. It is not expected that there will be any more failures in the German houses. A meeting of about twenty important firms was held in London on Wednesday, the 25th ult., when the parties present agreed to assist each other, and, if possible, avert future calamities. Great satisfaction will be manifested in this country at the result of the examination of Messrs. Dunbar's estate, of which full particulars will be found in the financial extracts we make this morning from London journals.

The *Europa* brings two weeks' later intelligence from India. Lucknow was safe and Generals Havelock and Outram were both in the Residency, and though the enemy had gathered in great strength in the vicinity, yet, within a few days, Sir Colin would be able to count seven thousand bayonets. [illegible] Rebels had been defeated and Delhi was threatened by General Greathed. A force amply sufficient to disperse the rebels [illegible] to try the King of Delhi, and two sons of his were summarily shot. Reinforcements from England were beginning to arrive. Fifteen troop ships had reached various Indian ports with about 6,000 men on board.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails of Nov. 20 and over two millions and a quarter in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. There is scarcely any news from California. The frequency of accidents to ocean steamers occupied public attention, and the *Oregon*, running between San Francisco and Portland, was examined and condemned by the Port Wardens. The banking-house of Messrs. Gaither & Ontario have settled up their business satisfactorily, paying dollar for dollar. Heavy rains throughout California had thrown great impediments in the way of river mining. At the election held in Oregon on the 9th ult., the State Constitution was adopted, but the Slavery clause was rejected. Free negroes are to be prohibited from emigrating to the State of Oregon.

News from Utah to the 7th October reaches us by way of California. The attitude of the Mormons is peculiarly hostile and threatening. Brigham Young, in a series of discourses delivered before large audiences of the Saints in Salt Lake City, had distinctly avowed his determination to destroy provisions and forage, and lay the Territory waste, rather than permit the entrance of the troops. The faint-hearted among the Mormons are warned to leave, under penalty of death if they attempt to thwart the ends of the leaders. Brigham's programme appears to be indorsed to the fullest extent by Heber Kimball, John Taylor and others among the prominent men in Utah. We give elsewhere abundant extracts from our files to show the temper and spirit of the rebels. The accounts of recent atrocities committed by the Mormons, gathered from our California exchanges, present a sorry picture. There is nothing further from the Government Expedition by this arrival.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West*, we receive full particulars of General Walker's successful landing at Punta Arenas. He seems to have altogether defied the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, then in the port of Greytown, and when he found some of her officers ashore, he peremptorily ordered them to return to their ship. Our Aspinwall correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, gives a most interesting account of the voyage of the *Fashion* to Punta Arenas, and of the manner in which the filibusters, with their arms and provisions, were landed. The inhabitants of Greytown were greatly alarmed for the safety of their property, and on the first opportunity many removed their goods to Aspinwall. At that port the *Fashion*, on her arrival, was overhauled by Commodore Paulding, but her papers were found to be correct.

We have received two weeks' later news from the South Pacific States. The Convention, in session at Lima, had been violently dispersed by the military, on the supposition that they intended to depose President Castilla, who was still in the South fighting Vivanco. It was generally believed that Lima was on the eve of an outbreak. In Bolivia the revolution has been completely successful. Chili alone enjoys tranquillity, and seems to have surmounted the difficulties that at one time threatened her peace. The intelligence from New Granada is without any feature of importance; our Panama correspondent, however, gives a very readable summary of miscellaneous news.

In accordance with the Proclamation of Acting-Governor Stanton, the special session of the new Legislature of Kansas was organized on the 8th inst. C. W. Babcock was elected President of the Council, and G. W. Dietzler, Speaker of the House. A message was received from the Acting-Governor, setting forth the motives which induced the calling together of the Legislatures and recommending the passage of an act providing for holding an election, under different officers, on the same day and at the same places as provided for in the Proclamation of the President of the Constitutional Convention, and authorizing the people to vote for the Constitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms. Great excitement prevails in the Territory, and it is thought that the election called for the 21st will not be permitted to take place. No outbreak, however, had yet been attempted.

There was no allusion to Kansas affairs in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, after some unimportant business, the death of Senator Butler was announced, and the customary eulogies and resolutions of respect followed. In the House the Standing Committees were announced. A bill was introduced by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, appropriating 6,500,000 acres of land to be distributed among the States and Territories, for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts. The new hall will be occupied to-morrow.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, decided in favor of the removal of steamboat landings to stations further up town. They also invited the Mayor to meet with them on Dec. 31, for the purpose of selecting [illegible] for the Civil and Police Courts, in all cases in which terms will expire during the present month. The last Legislature extended the terms of the Civil Courts six years, and gave the appointment of Police Clerks to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The reports in favor of concurring with the Councilmen to increase the salaries of the Street Commissioner and City Inspector to $5,000 a year, were accepted.

In the Board of Councilmen, on Monday evening, a very serious charge was brought against the City Inspector, also implicating several members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in having received bribes for the disposal of stands at Washington Market. A long discussion arose as to whether the matter ought to be referred to the Committee on Markets or to a Special Committee. Ultimately the latter course was adopted. The Report of the Committee on Assessments in reference to the paving of Canal-street, elicited an animated discussion, the matter ultimately being laid on the table. The Board decided to meet hereafter Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday. They declare that for Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann received 31,799 votes, and Fernando Wood 40,808; scattering, 103: Tiemann's majority, 2,590. Anthony Dugro's vote for Almshouse Governor was 42,427.

The Board of Health Commissioners met yesterday for the purpose of considering what action the prevalence of small-pox in the City rendered necessary. But as the reports were of a large decrease of the disease, the Board adjourned *sine die*, without doing any business.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, President Stebbins in the Chair. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, without transacting any business.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets met yesterday, and heard several persons for and against the iron pavements for streets. They adjourned without concluding the subject.

The Collins steamers for the next four months, viz.: January, February, March and April, make but one trip per month, the next departure from New-York being the 16th of January. Dec. 5 completed their twenty fifth trip for the year. The Cunard steamer *America* leaves Boston on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) and the Canadian steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday next.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite heavily for Breadstuffs, depressed by the large receipts, which included 44,250 bbls. Flour, and 94,500 bushels Wheat, since noon of Saturday. The demand was limited, and the favorable news by the Europa had the effect only of preventing any serious decline in prices of Flour and Wheat. The steamer's private advices were not delivered early enough to influence operations. Old mixed Western Corn fell to 70c., buyers having given the preference to new Corn, which was moderately dealt in at 63c.@68c. for Yellow and White, per bushel. Prime Oats were less abundant, and a shade dearer. Provisions were sparingly sought after, generally at easier prices. A fair business was reported in Coffee and Sugars, at former rates. Molasses is dull and drooping. No important alteration occurred in other branches of trade.

A motion was yesterday made before Judge Roosevelt for a writ of error in the Cangemi case, to take the matter before the Court of Appeals, the writ to act as a stay of proceedings in the interim. No decision was rendered.

Dr. Charles Mackay read, last night, at Mozart Hall, an original and unpublished poem in blank verse, entitled "The Picture on the Wall." It was in six cantos, and occupied two hours in the reading. At the conclusion, Colonel Prosper M. Wetmore moved, and Captain E. Morgan, seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Mackay, for the entertainment of the evening, which was carried unanimously and with loud applause.

James Shepherd, who has been four days on trial in the Court of General Sessions for arson in the first degree, was convicted yesterday. The crime is a capital one, and he will probably be sentenced to death. The proofs against him were very strong, and [illegible] were engaged but a short time in considering their verdict.

The Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of Michael Dunlevy, who was fatally stabbed on the 3d inst., at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, in which they found John Hopka guilty of the blow that killed Dunlevy.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. The resignation of Alderman Fowler, of the Fourth Ward, was officially announced, when resolutions were adopted, acknowledging his ability and zeal in behalf of the interests of the city for a long term of years. A petition signed by James A. Van Brunt and John L. Spader, asking the passage of an ordinance to regulate the sale of bread, was presented, and referred to a Special Committee of five, to report at the next meeting. J. Portbury, a fireman, was suspended for nine months for loaning his badge. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice Clarke was filled by the appointment of Robert W. Allen, Democrat. The sub-contractors of Wells & Co., on the Water Works, sent in a petition asking that the $100,000 advance asked for by Wells & Co. out of the reserved fund, may be made. Alderman Howe, of the Health Committee, made a minority report, signed by Aldermen Howe and Fithian, relative to Heusted's cow stables in Skillman-street, near Park-avenue. Laid on the stable for two weeks, and ordered to be printed.

Kansas Affairs—Prospects of War.

The telegraph announces the opening of the new campaign in Kansas. We published yesterday two official proclamations, issued by John Calhoun, President of the Lecompton Convention, in regard to the election of the 21st. The first of these documents informs the people of the Territory that they will, upon that day, have an opportunity to vote—not upon the Constitution, nor even for or against the *existence* of Slavery—but "for or against *the future introduction* of Slavery into the State of Kansas." This language is peculiar and studied,—and is evidently intended to define the precise character and effect of the vote to be given on that day. Mr. Calhoun also appoints three Commissioners for each county, whose duty it is "to appoint three judges of election in each existing election district, *or such other districts as may, by said Commissioners, be established*;" and in the second proclamation gives similar directions in regard to the election for Members of the State Legislature, which is fixed for the first Monday in January.

We now learn by telegraph from St. Louis, that the recently-elected Free-State Legislature assembled, under the call of Secretary Stanton, on the 7th instant, and was organized by the election of C. W. Babcock to be President of the Council, and G. W. Dietzler to be Speaker of the House. Mr. Stanton sent in a message, the scope and purport of which are not very fully stated in our telegram from St. Louis. It is said, however, that he recommends the passage of an act appointing entirely new officers to preside over the election of the 21st, and also providing an opportunity for the people to vote *against* the Constitution if they desire to do so. Some difficulty would doubtless arise from the conflicting authority of the two sets of election officers, but the returns of each could be sent to Congress, and would serve an important purpose, in showing that body the real state of public feeling in Kansas in regard to the action of the Lecompton Convention.

There is danger, however, that much more violent measures will be taken to prevent the success of the Lecompton movement. Gen. Lane seems to be again in the ascendant, and from the tone of his harangues and the demonstrations he has already made, there can be little doubt of a violent outbreak under his direction against the authors of the Lecompton scheme, which may drive them from the Territory, and will certainly prevent the election fixed for the 21st. Gov. Walker has said from the beginning that the People of Kansas would not tolerate the imposition upon them of this Lecompton Constitution,—that they would resist it by violence and fight the federal troops if they should be sent to dragoon them into submission. The course of events in the Territory now, confirms the truth of these predictions. The news of Stanton's removal for having called the Legislature together will tend still further to exasperate the public mind; and by the day of election we should not be at all surprised to hear that the Territory is involved in all the horrors of civil war.

We see but one way out of this difficulty, and that is by the prompt passage of an *Enabling Act*. All the Democrats in Congress agree that the Lecompton Constitution will be voted down by Mr. Toombs, which passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House, where the Republicans opposed it because it did not provide for submitting the Constitution to the popular vote. It is understood that Mr. Douglas intends to introduce this bill now, adding a clause providing for such a submission. We do not see upon what grounds any considerable portion of the members of either political party can vote against it. The extremists of the South may oppose it, because they hope, through the Lecompton movement, to cheat the people of Kansas into the toleration of Slavery. But the entire Democracy from the North and West will unquestionably support it, and the President, in his Message, expresses himself decidedly in favor of the principles which it involves.

If the Kansas question is to have a peaceful solution, it must come from some such measure as this. We are confident that but a few days will elapse before the whole country will see that nothing else can save the Territory from bloody strife, and the country from renewed agitation, upon this mischievous and distracting topic.

The Indian Question.

In the dreamy and passionate days of his youth the first Bonaparte used to spurn the chances of European ambition as too limited and trivial to arouse the energies of an imperial nature. It was in the East, and in the East alone, that he saw such visions as half stirred the souls of an Alexander and a Cæsar. And to the latest hour of his life these vague splendors of Oriental war never ceased to haunt his imagination. Russia to him was but the mighty gateway of Asia and of India. The history of England in Hindostan in a manner echoes the fiery words with which the young graduate of Brienne used to electrify his friend Bourrienne. The tale of the victories of Clive and Lake, and Wellesley and Napier, of the conquests of Hastings and Cornwallis and Dalhousie, wears all the pomp and circumstance of legendary battles and romantic monarchies. All the elements of wonder and of interest enter into that confused and glittering record, more prolific of dramatic contrasts, and more inexhaustible in picturesque incidents, than all the imaginations of Arabia, or all the fancies of France.

But in all the annals of the Anglo-Indian dominion no passages can be found more extraordinary than the fast culminating chapter of the great Mohammedan Mutiny. In an hour of profound peace and security, a whole army rose upon its officers and upon the race to which for more than half a century it had rendered loyal service. This tremendous revolt, accompanied with every possible excess of military violence and heathen ferocity, shook to its foundations an authority which the whole world had gradually come to recognize as an established fact in history, and endangered the prestige not of England alone but of all Christendom in the East. It was favored in its first development by the portentous imbecility which seems to be the fatal penalty of English organization wherever England fairly plants her power. It was to be met by an ambiguously constituted Government, and by an army not only inferior in numbers to its antagonists, but scattered over a vast extent of territory. And now within six months this rebellion has been virtually crushed, its cohesive force dissipated, its nominal head captured, and the astonished populations of Hindostan called upon once more to do homage to the apparently invincible supremacy of the European blood. The decisive events clearly foreshadowed in the first reports which reached us of the fall of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow take this sharp outline in the intelligence received by the *Europa*. The present of India has doubtless been by this time settled at Lucknow, while the future of India is now settling in London.

The war with the Sepoys has centered about the capital of Oude. The fugitives from Delhi had been diverted from their attempt to reach Rajpootana, and driven in the direction of Lucknow by Colonel Greathed, whose achievements in the pursuit have suddenly made for him a name not less splendid than those of Havelock, Neill, Outram and Nicholson. He was detached by General Wilson with a column of 3,000 men, and on the 14th of October was within a fortnight's march of Lucknow, having in the course of his rapid advance four times encountered and as often defeated various strong bodies of the insurgents, made great prize of arms and booty, and cleared the neighborhood of the important city of Agra. On the 10th of October the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent were also reported marching towards Cawnpore and Lucknow. Nena Sahib was supposed to be moving in the same direction, and from every quarter the dispersed fragments of the revolted Bengal army were converging to this one point. The rebel army was busily engaged in strengthening its position before the beleaguered city, so busily, indeed, that a convoy of provisions from Cawnpore, guarded by only 250 men, had passed unobserved through the Sepoy lines, and reached the British head-quarters. On the 24th of October the English fighting force at Lucknow had been raised to about 4,000 men, of whom 2,000 were strongly posted under General Outram at a place called Alumbar, to which all the non-combatants had been safely removed, while the rest, under General Havelock, held the now famous Residency. From Alumbar to Cawnpore the road was open, and reinforcements were being rapidly thrown forward up the river from Calcutta. Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell would seem to be working in perfect concert, and efficiently, for the Indian Government had dispatched steam transports to Ceylon to take off the troops arriving there from England in sailing ships. Steamers from England direct had already begun to reach Calcutta itself, and a camp of 2,000 men had been ordered to be formed at Ranegunge. The successes and the steady front of the English were already telling on the passive populations. "Loyalty was the order of the day" throughout the provinces of the North-west, and was exhibiting itself in the decisive shape of the "payment of revenue." From Central, Southern and Western India the tidings are in general pacific. There is a rumor of the murder of Bourdillon, which comes, however, in a questionable shape, and disturbances were continued on the northern frontiers of the Bombay Presidency, but the whole aspect of affairs warrants our statement that the portentous imbecility which seems to be the fatal penalty of English organization wherever England fairly plants her power, was to be met by an ambiguously constituted Government, and by an army not only inferior in numbers to its antagonists, but scattered over a vast extent of territory. And now within six months this rebellion has been virtually crushed, its cohesive force dissipated, its nominal head captured, and the astonished populations of Hindostan called upon once more to do homage to the apparently invincible supremacy of the European blood. The decisive events clearly foreshadowed in the first reports which reached us of the fall of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow take this sharp outline in the intelligence received by the *Europa*. The present of India has doubtless been by this time settled at Lucknow, while the future of India is now settling in London.

Meanwhile Parliament is settling the future of India at London. It was officially announced that the Ministry would move for the erection of the Queen's East India dominions into a royal Government. This important measure will be discussed, of course, with great earnestness and at immense length, but we can hardly suppose that the terrible lessons of the last six months have been thrown away on England, and that the vast interests of civilization, commerce and Christianity in the East will again be abandoned to a Board of Control which has never controlled, and a Court of Directors which has never directed the affairs of India in a spirit equal to their momentous significance.

The News from Utah.

The California steamer of yesterday brings us very late news from Utah. The attitude of the Mormons is one of unmistakable hostility to the Government. A necessity for determined and concerted action appears to that deluded people to have arrived, and the counsels of their leaders are calculated to spur them on to acts of violence and bloodshed in defence of their homes against a fancied inroad of the forces of a Government which is resolved upon their utter destruction. An organized plan of resistance to Federal rule is arranged under the guidance of Brigham Young and the men who stand ready to back him in his wild schemes, and the artful appeals to the fanaticism of the Mormons which are publicly uttered are so shrewdly and powerfully drawn that it is no wonder a people even more sensible than the elect may be moved by them. Interest, passion, religious faith and political zeal are addressed in turn, and the "cause of Zion" is made the plea for the commission of acts the most treasonable, and the perpetration of outrages of which only Sepoys and savages could be supposed to be guilty.

The Prophet Brigham has a marvelous hold upon the people who have learned how dangerous it is to disobey him. Every Mormon in Utah, however he may rebel at the authority of this man, is compelled to bend to his will, or fare worse. The man rules a community of thousands, who move at his order. It is not, therefore, surprising that all the Mormon sect indorse his sentiments. Brigham does not deliver a speech in the Bowery without receiving the acclamations of the multitude for the veriest blackguardism he pleases to put forth; and in the present strait, the timid and faint-hearted are pleasantly reminded that they will be "wiped out" if they dare to raise a voice in opposition to this man's mandates.

Brigham's right-hand man is Heber C. Kimball; who appears to be a gentleman of precisely similar stamp, and the two have laid their plans and adopted their programme. This programme is sufficiently terse. Brigham declares that he has taken a solemn oath, not only that the army now on its way to Utah shall never enter Salt Lake City, but that he will destroy "all that can be burned," and lay the Territory waste. This is an emphatic declaration, and Brigham is quite unscrupulous enough to carry it into effect. Even if we make allowance for his customary bombast, the fact that the deeds of his followers bear out the promise of his threatenings demonstrates the extreme difficulty which is to attend this knotty problem of Mormonism.

Meanwhile, the intelligence which reaches us from the expedition is indicative of tribulation. The troops are in the midst of snows three feet deep, with insufficient stores, and struggling with numerous disadvantages, the existence of which is owing in part to a want of foresight and common prudence, but more to the loss of a large part of the trains through the workings of Mormon villainy. The small command which is left to work its way through the Winter has but a sorry prospect, while the hope of reinforcing its feeble numbers is nearly hopeless at this advanced season. The duty which clearly devolves upon the Federal Government in this condition of affairs is the preparation of a force of sufficient strength, to take the field very early in the Spring and make a descent upon the Territory with decision and promptness. The Mormons will hardly venture a conflict with a superior and well-equipped force. The most they will attempt will probably be a guerrilla warfare like that they have already commenced. Their determination to resist admits of no question.

Resumption of Specie Payments by our Banks.—Yesterday ought to have been a most important day in New-York, and some unusual demonstrations might have naturally been anticipated, from the fact of its being the day on which all our Banks had resolved to resume specie payments on all their liabilities. The Banks did resume, yet there was not the slightest perceptible change in the current of affairs in Wall-street. It happened, rather oddly, that the first marked effect of the resumption was a rise in the Stock market, precisely the same phenomenon having occurred when the Banks suspended. The Bank statement this morning exhibits a very remarkable result of the recent management of our moneyed institutions, as well as an indication of the general prosperity of the country. Notwithstanding that $8,000,000 were sent abroad last week, the Banks show a falling off of only $10,000; and the $2,000,000 from California this week, will probably swell the Bank statement to $28,000,000 next week. The resumption, therefore, will cause no disturbances in financial affairs, and the only outward effect will be to cause the return to specie payments in other places. Thus we see how easily and quietly, with how little harm to themselves or the public, the Banks have managed to pass through these two months of suspension when left alone to the management of their own affairs. But what would have been the result if their forced suspension had compelled them to go into liquidation, and to be wound up under the management of a receiver, as certain persons were clamorous for having them do? The commercial consequences of such a calamity could hardly be estimated. Fortunately the Banks were left to themselves, and though they were, doubtless, in a great degree the cause of their own difficulties, yet the result has shown the wisdom of permitting them to extricate themselves from the trouble in which their own imprudence had involved them. [illegible] the resumption of specie payments will [illegible] we may anticipate a gradual improvement in mercantile affairs from now, until the [illegible] development of business in the Spring.

Drawing it very Fine.—The Charleston *Mercury* on the whole is content with the President's Message, though it does not agree with him in thinking it still necessary to submit the Slavery question to the popular vote in Kansas. The Nebraska bill, to be sure, expressly provided that the people should have the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in "their own way,"—but then, says the *Mercury*,

"What is there in these words which demands that any particular way of taking the sense of the people shall be pursued? They are to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. The people of Kansas thought proper to call a Convention to make their Constitution, unrestricted as to any way. The Convention was the people. If they were restricted to the way intended by the President, then they were not perfectly free in the matter."

This is very sharp. "The Convention was the people;" therefore, whatever the Convention might do to stifle the voice of the people, was the people's own act; and, if they were not at liberty to stifle themselves, then they were "not perfectly free in the matter!" This is quite equal to the logic of the Washington *Union*, by which that sagacious Executive organ attempted to show that to require the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote would be a piece of high-handed "intervention" in the affairs of Kansas.

The *Mercury* differs from the President upon another point:

"We differ, too, with the President as to what is submitted to the vote of the people. We do not think that the question of Slavery or no Slavery is submitted to the vote of the people. Whether the clause in the Constitution is voted out or voted in, *Slavery exists, and has a guarantee in the Constitution that it shall not be interfered with*; whilst, if the Slavery Party in Kansas can keep or get the majority of the Legislature, *they may open wide the door for the immigration of slaves.*"

We suspect this view of the case is shared by a great many Southern Pro-Slavery journals, which are more discreet or less frank than the *Mercury*; and that this accounts for the very extraordinary anxiety of that class of persons to secure the success of the Lecompton movement. This thimble-rigging style of doing business seems to have great attractions for the Chivalry.

The Unemployed.—The English journals are commenting with great fervor upon the demonstrations of the Unemployed in New-York. The Park meetings and the Tompkins-square speeches afford the basis for a great variety of salutary warnings about the weakness of democratic States and the fearful dangers of Socialism and Communism.

Our friends across the water have probably learned by this time that these demonstrations, like all others of the kind in this country, were closely connected with the Election, and that as soon as that was over they subsided. They were all the legitimate offspring of Mayor Wood's ridiculous Message, and formed part of the machinery by which he hoped to prolong his term of office. The leaders of the processions, the speech-makers, and the Chairmen of the deputations, were political managers in his employ, and the whole thing aimed exclusively at political effect.

The result shows that this kind of demagogulism is not always successful in this country,—and that in no State on Earth are demonstrations of men out of work so innocent as here,—where it is impossible to convince even the most ignorant that the Government is responsible for their distress.

Ugly Records.

The Philadelphia *Press*, which maintains the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty against the Lecompton usurpation with great vigor and ability, digs up from the records of the Senate the following copy of a Protest against the admission of California, which several gentlemen whose names are appended to it insisted upon entering. Their grounds for opposition to the admission of California were:

First—That it gave the sanction of law, and thus imparted validity to an *unauthorized action by a portion of the inhabitants of California.*

Second—Without any legal census, or other evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorise the representation they may claim.

Third—*Without any of these safeguards about the ballot-box which can only be provided by law, and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of a people.*

Fourth—*As "not having sufficient evidence of its (the Constitution) having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was signed.*

The protest was signed by

Senators J. M. Mason,	Virginia.
R. M. T. Hunter,	
A. P. Butler,	South Carolina.
R. W. Barnwell,	
H. L. Turney,	Tennessee.
Pierre Soulé,	Louisiana.
Jefferson Davis,	Mississippi.
D. R. Atchison,	Missouri.
Jackson Morton,	Florida.
D. L. Yulee,	

The *Press* very justly shows that the objections to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution are of precisely the same kind, and are equally conclusive. It says:

"Kansas is now about to present herself and claim to be admitted into the Union as a State, under a Constitution made by a Convention not authorized by Congress, and elected by only a small portion of the people of Kansas—without any legal census having been taken—without any *legal safeguards thrown around the ballot-box*—and not only without evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it is designed, but *with evidence that the majority of the people* are decidedly opposed to it.

What will Congress do *now*?"

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Bellini's Opera of "I Puritani" will be given to-night, for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Association. The principal artists of the Academy are in the cast.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. Charles Mathews commenced an engagement at this house last night, and attracted an audience which filled off on the side-walk. Bouccicault's comedy of "London Assurance" was selected for the occasion, Mr. Mathews playing *Dazzle* for the first time in this City. It was a fine performance, preferable to the best we have had in this City.

Broadway Theatre.—This establishment reopened last night with an equestrian company. The attraction crowded the house to its greatest capability. A good circus on Broadway has long been wanted, and this theatre having been built with an eye to such an emergency, is peculiarly the scene for the purpose. The stage has been fitted up with a ring and an agreeable architectural back ground. There seems to be plenty of room, and no doubt we shall enjoy some fine equestrian performances, and Hippodramatic show pieces. At present things are not quite in their proper shape. Evidences of hasty preparation are frequent, and the entire strength of the company is not, we imagine, thrown into the programme. The most attractive features of last evening's performance were the Wild Beast exercises of Mr. Lauweretta, the equestrian feats of Messrs. Frank and Snow, and the truly wonderful somersaulting of the Nevada family. In other respects the company does not approach the standard of excellence which we have a right to expect at this Metropolitan house.

☞ It is estimated that, of 2,000 persons tried before the Court of Special Sessions during last year, not more than 94 were colored [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The Senate Democratic caucus to-day passed the nomination of Printer until Wednesday. The Administration men are quite elated. Their candidate, Harris, of the Union, would have been beaten by two votes to-day. It is understood that a high official under President Buchanan is a prospective partner of Harris—hence the President's interest for the latter.

Mr. Bowman's house, to succeed John Nicholson, was sent to the Senate to-day.

Reed, of Pennsylvania, gets the great contract for printing the Post-Office Blanks.

Governor Walker is much pressed to resign, but he is not likely to yield.

S.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Washington, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Senate Democratic caucus to-day unanimously passed the nomination of Printer until Wednesday. This subject increases in interest.

The bill prepared by Mr. Douglas to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government is similar in its provisions to that heretofore introduced by Mr. Toombs.

Mr. Broom, of Indiana, publicly denies that one or two of the Indiana Delegation to the President were one of courtesy merely, and had no consultation about Kansas affairs.

A private dispatch received here states that Messrs. Holmes and Sykes have been elected to the United States Senate from Minnesota.

Governor Walker in Washington—His Views of the Kansas Matter.

From the Evening Post.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1857.

The writer obtained audience with Governor Walker yesterday, and found him in good spirits and remarkably plucky. I said to him that the report that he had gone to Kansas had created great excitement here, and many supposed the first time the report was true. He replied that he should not return to Kansas until he could be allowed to carry out his original instructions. I said, also, that many, Sir, (not Mr. Mason, as reported in the New-York Tribune,) announced in Executive Session of the Senate, that you cannot get back as Governor of Kansas. This filtered the Territory Governor, and made him flash his little eyes and knit his little brow, and raising himself on his little feet, he exclaimed, with *characteristically* big emphasis, "*What business is it to him?* I won't receive any instructions from him! I shall steadily adhere to the great fundamental principles of the right of the people to govern themselves, and I shall not allow the threats of any man to deter me in so doing. The Democratic Party was not made for the aggrandizement of men, but for the protection and perpetuation of great principles, and I have yet to learn, Sir, that any man has patented those principles for his own exclusive use."

Governor Walker informed me that he was preparing an address to the American people, in which he hoped to be able to show that the course he had pursued in Kansas was not only in harmony with the great principles recognized by all who said good words as the true basis of Republican Government, but had also met in the Territory with the full approval of the President and the Cabinet. He also informed me that he accepted the commission as Governor of that Territory. He expressed the opinion strongly that from his correspondence, that the Legislature of Kansas now in session, would refer the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of all the qualified voters of Kansas, without delay, and respect the result in Congress. He expressed the hope that they would not send the Topeka Free State Constitution to the people at the same time for ratification, on account of the old prejudice existing in Congress against it among the Democrats, which would tend to complicate matters. He desires to see the immediate question over before Congress met and disposed of, and then, under an enabling act, if the people of Kansas want the Topeka Constitution it is their right to have it. Governor Walker was not strenuous, however, on these points.

I learn, authentically, that it is the intention of Senator Douglas to submit to the Senate, to-morrow, the Toombs bill as an enabling act for Kansas.

Mr. Jefferson Davis boasts that he intends to "wool Douglas" in a speech in the Senate.

Governor Walker, who was said to have gone to Kansas to stay here in body and in spirit, and that he is as active as ever in opposition to the Free-State movement, has no present intention of leaving Washington, but will do so if he thinks he can do any good by returning to Kansas. Those who flatter themselves that the storm he has raised will not be much of a shower after all, will find themselves submerged before they are aware of it. Whatever may be the result in Congress, and that cannot be predicted at present, the news from different parts of the country shows that the people are aroused upon the question, and however members may dislike to provoke Executive displeasure, they would prefer to encounter the frown of the President rather than return to an angry constituency with their opposing votes. The whole power of Executive patronage is brought to bear upon the members. The nominations are withheld, and the President says that no man shall receive an appointment whose delegate or member shall vote against him.

It is said that there is to be a course of premeditated personal attack upon Judge Douglas, with the expectations of intimidating him. The assault is to commence with a Missouri Senator.

The Proposed Act of Senator Douglas—Its Probable Reception.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Senator Douglas and others think that the Lecompton Convention, if it should even come here, which is very doubtful, cannot possibly receive the sanction of Congress, even after a protracted and irritating discussion. Can any other measure of peace be indicated? There is one which Mr. Douglas will propose for the consideration of the Senate on Monday, to wit, the act which was framed by Toombs, of Georgia, and is known by his name, and which was passed by the Senate, and rejected by the House, prior to the Presidential election. This act was intended to enable the inhabitants of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, and it did not provide for the submission of the Constitution to the ratification of the popular vote.

This omission Mr. Douglas will supply in the bill which he proposes, copying the provision of the Minnesota enabling act.

In favor of this project, it may be urged *that it requires no one to take part in voting.* The Toombs bill received the vote of every Senator who has voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and, therefore, it won't be objected to by them. The objection to the bill for submitting the Constitution to the people is in complete with the President's special recommendation in his Message. He thinks it important that, hereafter, in all enabling acts, this provision should be specified.

It is difficult to see what objection can be made to this proposition, especially when it shall become apparent that the Lecompton Constitution cannot be accepted. It would give peace to Kansas and to the country in ten days. I have little hope that the Black Republicans will go for this project, or for any other that will settle the difficulty, and deprive them of their mischievous "issue."

At the late session, a member remarked to one of the Senatorial leaders of the Republican Party that the Kansas issue was taken from them. "No," was the reply, "it is good for ten years yet."

The question must be settled, and that speedily, and within the limits of the Democratic party. I entertain apprehensions that I will hardly venture now to express, that from the impudence of the Free-State leaders in Kansas, and the feeling existing among members from the South, a resolution of inquiry *rather* [illegible] *than any that ever yet arose*, may threaten the country.

Governor Walker arrived here last evening, and has conversed with some of his friends. The report is that he is here on his way to the Territory again on [illegible] If he returns to Kansas, it will not be as Governor of the Territory, as his views are incompatible with those of the Administration.

XXIVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....Washington, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Senate adopted a resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees next Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson said that he had been desired by Mr. Sumner to state that, owing to the state of his health, he desired to be excused from serving upon any of the Standing Committees.

Mr. Evans announced the death of Senator Butler, and eulogized the eminent talents and ability of the deceased.

Messrs. Mason, Pugh, Clay and Cameron briefly paid tribute to the memory of the deceased. The customary resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 14.

On assembling, the Committees were announced by the Speaker, as follows:

Elections—Messrs. Morris, of Illinois; Boyce, of [illegible]

South Carolina; Washburn, of Maine; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Clark, of Connecticut; Pollins, of Pennsylvania; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Lamar, of Georgia.

On Commerce—Messrs. Cochrane, of New-York; Millson, of Virginia; Morrison, of Illinois; Miles, of South Carolina; Wade, of Ohio; Scattergood, of Pennsylvania; Harris, of Louisiana; Lindley, of Pennsylvania, and Campbell, of Massachusetts.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Sawtelle, of New-Hampshire; Phelps, of Mo.; Bailey, of Mass.; Letcher, of Va.; Campbell, of Ohio; Harris, of Md.; Bailey, of New-York; Howard, of Mich., and Dowdell, of Ala.

On Territories—Messrs. Stephens, of Ga.; Smith, of Va.; Grow, of Pa.; Branch, of N. C.; Granger, of N. Y.; Bocock, of Va.; Burnett, of Ky.; Sollicoffer, of Tenn.; Messrs. Houston, of Alabama; Peyton, of Kentucky; Ritchie, of Maryland; Pendleton, of Virginia; Orange, of North Carolina; Burlingame, of Massachusetts; Dickinson, of New-York; Boyce, of South Carolina and Groesbeck, of Ohio.

On Claims—Messrs. Marshall, of Illinois; Hopkins, of Virginia; Giddings, of Ohio; Davidson, of Louisiana; Kunkel, of Pennsylvania; Moore, of Alabama; Maynard, of Tennessee.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Cobb, of Alabama; McQueen, of South Carolina; Bennett, of New-York; Morris, of Indiana; Walbridge, of Michigan; Ruffin, of South Carolina; Hill, of Georgia; Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, and McKibbin, of California.

On Post Offices—Messrs. Marshall, of Indiana; Powell, of Virginia; Wood, of Maine; Scott, of California; Horton, of Ohio; Davis, of Iowa; Craig, of Missouri; Davis, of Mississippi; Atkins, of Tennessee.

On Patents—Messrs. Ewing, of Kentucky; Florence, of Pennsylvania; Robbins, of New-Jersey; Savage, of Tennessee; Chaffee, of Massachusetts; Horton, of Ohio; Anderson, of Missouri; Morse, of New-York; Case, of Indiana.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Isaac, of Tennessee; Talbott, of Kentucky; Damrell, of Massachusetts; Thompson, of Georgia; Messrs. Andrews, of Illinois; Thompson, of Arkansas; Morris, of Pennsylvania; Wood, of New-York; Bailey, of Pennsylvania.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Stuart, of Maryland; Maclay, of New-York; Reilly, of Pennsylvania; Edie, of New-York; Brayton, of Rhode Island.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Smith, of Tennessee; Stanley, of Mississippi; Nichols, of Ohio.

Mr. WADE, from the Special Committee, made a report concerning the request to remove to the new Hall on Wednesday, and that a part of the gallery be ceded for reporters, and that a room be set apart for reporters' accommodation.

The report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a bill for the payment of expenses incurred by Oregon and Washington Territories in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill granting the lands of the States and Territories for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts. It appropriates 9,000,000 acres to be distributed according to Federal representation.

The Senate's resolution, announcing the death of Mr. BOYCE, was then received, and Mr. BOYCE delivered a eulogy.

Messrs. STEPHENS, HARRIS of Illinois, and GOODE followed.

Resolutions of respect were then passed, and the House adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE MESSAGE OF ACTING-GOVERNOR STANTON—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Special Session of the Kansas Legislature organized on the 8th inst., by electing C. W. BABCOCK President of the Council, and G. W. DEFRIES Speaker of the House.

Secretary STANTON, in his Message, says:

"In consequence of recent events having produced a profound agitation of the public mind, and a sense of wrongs and injustice, whether well or ill-founded, and an apprehension of greater evil arising therefrom, having aroused the people of the Territory to their consideration, and dangerous excitement, I feel myself compelled by a sense of duty to call you together, that you may adopt prompt legislative measures to avert the calamities which threaten the public peace."

After reviewing the formation and action of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. STANTON recommends the passage of an act directing the election to be held under different officers on the same day and at the same places, as are provided for in the proclamation of the President of the Convention, authorizing the people to vote for the Constitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms.

The Secretary also recommends the passage of a law making a fraudulent return of votes a felony, with suitable punishment.

Recent letters to the *Republican* state that intense excitement prevails among all classes of people in the Territory, and the probabilities are that the party opposed to the Lecompton Convention will not permit the election on the 21st. Gen. LANE, with three hundred and one hundred men were encamped near Lecompton, and threats had been made of driving the Constitutional members of the Convention out of the Territory, but no outbreak had yet occurred.

Imprisonment for Debt Abolished.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Legislature passed the act to-day abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Failure of Bank and Forage Destroyed, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, of the 5th inst., says that Joseph Mannard, a trader from Green River, arrived there on Tuesday, being the latest arrival from Utah. Mannard accounts confirm previous advices. He reports that nearly all the emigrant trains were suffering from Mormon depredations; their wagons being burnt and their cattle stolen. Large quantities of grain and forage stored at Fort Bridger, had been burnt by the Mormons to prevent its purchase by the Government. They had also burned all the grass region beyond Fort Bridger. The snow on the mountains was three feet deep and that property was covered with ice for east as Blue River. Indians were very abundant.

The Kansas City *Enquirer* of the 9th says an express has just arrived from Utah. Col. ALEXIS arrived last night. Capt. VAN VLIET passed through in post haste Saturday morning. These rapid movements are supposed to have reference to the Utah army, but may be dispatches to General DENVER or General HARNEY, the commander of the troops in Kansas.

ESCAPE OF MR. BURR, THE INDIAN AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

Private information, received by the last arrival from the Plains, says that Dr. HUNT, Indian Agent, and only "Gentile" United States officer who remained in Utah after the other officials left last Spring, effected his escape, and reached Col. JOHNSTON's camp on the Sweet Water. Previous to the departure of the other Federal Officers, Dr. HUNT took refuge with a band of Utah Indians, about twenty of whom guided him through the passes of the mountains. He was six weeks reaching the South Pass.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

Our municipal election to-day developed quite a spirited contest for Mayor, the opposing candidates being each nominated by a Citizens' Convention, and ratified by mass meetings in Faneuil Hall. Mr. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, Jr., was the successful candidate, receiving 6,869 votes, against 4,169 cast for CHARLES S. HALL, the nominee of the first Convention. The Lincoln ticket for Aldermen and Common Council was also elected. In Charlestown JAMES DANA was elected by a large plurality.

ROXBURY reElected Mayor SUMNER by a handsome plurality.

In Lowell Mr. HUNTINGTON, the Citizens' candidate, is chosen Mayor by over 500 majority.

In Newburyport Mr. CUSHING, the Anti-Temperance candidate, is elected Mayor by 97 majority over GOULD, and the Cushing ticket has been successful in both branches of the city government.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Dec. 14.

The Citizens' ticket was elected to-day. DAVIS, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, received 1,418 votes and TAFT, the Union candidate, 1,291—majority for DAVIS 87.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

No. 11—Argument for plaintiffs concluded.

Nos. 4 and 9—Ocean Tow-boat Company *vs.* Ship *Ocean Queen*, and Steamboat *Crescent City* *vs.* The United States Mail Steamship Company. Argument for plaintiffs commenced in the first case.

Death of Colonel Wynkoop.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 14.

Colonel WYNKOOP, late United States Marshal, was yesterday killed at Temaqua, while gunning, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a servant. He was an officer of the Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico.

Arrival of the Isabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here from Havana. Her news is unimportant.

Sugar was improved. Molasses 2½ rials.

The United States frigate Susquehanna arrived at Key West from the Mediterranean, and had sailed for San Juan.

Fire at Dunnville, C. W.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 14.

A fire occurred at Dunnville, C. W., on the 11th December, which destroyed a large sash factory, two flouring mills and a saw mill. The total loss of property, including wheat and flour, is estimated at $35,000, and was uninsured.

Conviction of Loehner the Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 14.

LOEHNER, who has been on trial here for some days past for the murder of his wife and Mr. N. T. HOSMER, in July last, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Specie Payment in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

At a meeting of Bank Presidents of this city this morning, it was voted unanimously to resume specie payments immediately.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 14.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia* from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 3½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Westerport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 14.

The screw steamship *Westerport*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here yesterday, in 59 hours from New-York.

Marine Affairs—Ships Ashore.

NEWPORT, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The schooner *West Falmouth*, from New-York for Pecasset, went ashore on Block Island on Saturday, bilged; probably will be saved.—*By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

KARDEN KEY, INAGUA, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

The schooner *A. H. Manchester*, from Matagorda, Texas, belonging to Providence, R. I., put in here for a harbor, it blowing from the eastward at the time. The schooner attempted to follow a brig, beating into the Southeast pass, and ran upon the Georgia Shoals to the northeast of Loggerhead. She was assisted off by wreckers.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

The ship *National*, from New-Orleans, for Havre, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on the Colorado Reef, on the night of the 25th. Capt. BORD and crew and passengers came to the city in a Spanish war-steamer. The ship is badly on the reef. Schooners and launches are employed in saving the cargo, and if the weather remains as it is now, most of the cargo may be saved, although in a damaged state. It is very doubtful if the ship can be got off.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.*

LOSS OF THE BRIG VERNON.—The Cape Cod Telegraph announces the loss of the brig *Vernon* from Baltimore bound to Bangor, with a cargo of 1,600 bbls. of flour. She went ashore on Friday last, upon the south side of Cuttyhunk island, entrance of the Vineyard Sound, and bilged. Five hundred barrels of flour had been saved, and been taken to Holmes' Hole. The brig's rudder is gone, and the cargo is badly damaged. The vessel would probably be got off should fair weather continue.

The Steamship Adriatic.

The *Adriatic* left the Light-ship at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 23d ult., and was passed by the *Europa* at noon on the 1st inst., when about 600 miles from Liverpool. She probably reached Liverpool at about 6 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 3d inst., thus making the run from the Light-ship at Sandy Hook to Liverpool in about nine days and thirteen hours.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 324, 215, 216, 357, 371, 266, 1621, 1410, 351, 225, 359, 372, 373, 274, 375, 2065, 2447.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 56, 142, 7, 40, 51, 55, 71, 90, 91, 116, 126, 134, 137, 148, 149, 157, 180, 164, 197, 205 210, 224, 245, 250, 259, 310, 311.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 539, 1856½, 1998, 792, 1004, 1230, 1402, 1505, 1642, 1773, 1810, 1910, 1911, 1913. *Part II.*—Nos. 1995, 1986, 1997 to 1999, 1725.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 511, 1697, 702, 710, 778, 700, 710, 722, 727, 724, 203, 400, 401, 402, 58, 543, 625, 711, 529, 564, 622, 612, 182, 61, 327, 272, 295, 561, 690, 331, 295, 440, 516, 21, 551, 282, 290, 712, 620, 428, 429, 432, 422, 426, 421, 419, 415, 456, 99, 601, 726, 191, 152, 66, 3.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1857.

Under some circumstances we recommend Holland Gin as a medicine. CHARLES' London Cordial Gin contains a much larger quantity of Juniper, and I think is a preferable article. It is the best article of the kind I have seen. HALSTEAD MOTT, M. D., Chemist of extensive mineral water manufactory.

Cordial Gin. Buy only CHARLES'. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 12c.; pints, 75c. Depot No. 49 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES HEARD & CO.—BULLETIN OF THE LAST PARIS PRICES AT No. 261 GRAND-STREET.—We will offer, during the present week, rich Plaid Silks at 2s. 6d. per yard; rich Plaid and Stripe Silks at 3s. per yard; rich Bayadere Stripe Silks at 4s. 6d. per yard; rich Black Brocade Silks at 6s. per yard; also, 1,000 patterns of rich Dress Silks, from $4 50 to $7 50 —cheapest cost from $6 50 to $12.

[Advertisement.]

BERGAMOTTE AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE When J. B. SEDGWICK'S Grove Tea is applied. Become a regular Bergamotte Subscriber. For sale at No. 19 Grand-street, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents a bottle.

Testimonials from Gen. Jas. Watson Webb, Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Bethune, and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—The beautiful Drama by N. A. CHARLES of "Oliver the Gold Hunter" is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre to-night with the Drama of the "Revolt in India," and the farce of "Centreville Sentence." The "Carlo Family" also appear in a "Divertissement" between the first and second pieces; on Monday next is to be produced the grand and gorgeously brilliant pantomime of "Boreas," which has been prepared at a cost of several thousand dollars.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR THE WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Double-entry Book-keeping, fascinating mercantile writing and arithmetic, only *ten dollars*. See advertisement in this day's *Herald* and *Tribune*. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 363 and 900 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographic Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 536 and 907 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION.—Remember Dr. MELVILLE'S lecture this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. SEAFORTH'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle.

At No. 10 State-street, and by all Druggists.

Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Wm. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. SEAFORTH'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle.

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[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM.

And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. SEAFORTH'S IODE and SULPHUR Powders, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 10 State-street, west side of the Battery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.

KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 321 Broadway, Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW-SHADES.

Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

E. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were measuring their patronage to that extent that were overcrowded were necessary to establish all their goods, have enlarged their depot, by connecting an extensive basement and entrance on Beekman-st., at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other stock in market in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves,) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orrydice's patent letter lock, without key.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUSAU, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LAWRENCE ROGERS, Milwaukie:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, is in my store at this time it was burned in March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved in my perfect satisfaction.

T. C. SHOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

HILL'S HAIR DYE. ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS a box. Black or brown. In the best manner, half the price of other dyes. Hill's Tonic Infallible Cosgrave for the hair, tooth powder, &c., at the Inimitable's shaving, hair cutting and dyeing saloon.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 429 Broadway, is greater variety than at any other place, and imported directly for the Bazaar from all parts of the world, and will be sold at prices defying all competition.

GENIN'S MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY HAT WILL BE introduced this day. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine this beautiful specimen of the arts.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

WARD—MERICK.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 10, by Rev. I. H. Tuttle, at St. Luke's Church, JAMES E. WARD to MISS ELLEN F. MERICK, all of this City.

SUTTON—KEMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, by Geo. W. Putnam, Esq. Mr. EBEN SUTTON, of Salem, Mass., to Miss J. H. KEMP, of Brooklyn.

☞ Salem papers please copy.

SHARROT—FOST.—At Port Richmond, on Saturday, Dec. 12, by Rev. James Brownlee, DAVID SHARROT to MARY SOPHIA FOST, all of Staten Island.

DIED.

FOST.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 12, Mrs. CATHERINE FOST, wife of Rev. Archibald C. Fost in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the congregation of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church, 30th st., between 8th and 9th ave., on Tuesday Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Peasantville, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

BENDIX.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, JOHN EDMUND, only son of John E. and MARY E. BENDIX, aged 2 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 160½ East 27th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, of congestion of the brain, JARED LUDLY, son of JAMES and MARY C. BROWN, in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 36 North-Moore-st., to day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, Mr. RICHARD THOMSON, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, and also the members of the M. P. Church, Attorney-st., (of which he was a Trustee,) are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 6th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

CALKIN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, ELIZABETH, wife of Abram F. Calkin, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 269 Washington-st.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at the residence of her uncle, Clinton Gilbert, EVELINE V. GILBERT, daughter of the late Warren Gilbert, of Palisades, Rockland Co., N. Y.

The interment will be made in the family grounds at Piermont.

FREEMAN.—On board the steamship *Alabama*, while on the passage to Aspinwall, ELIZABETH, JOSEPHINE, wife of Henry O. Freeman, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation.

BRIANT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, CHARLES B., son of I. F. S. and Sarah M. Briant, in the 15th year of his age.

The friends are invited to the funeral services, at his father's residence, No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The remains will be taken to New Jersey, for interment.

VANDEVERE.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, Geo. VANDEVERE, Jr., in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends also those of his father in-law, Thomas Valentine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the latter, No. 83 4th-st., Williamsburg. The funeral service will be performed at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M. The cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica at 10 A. M. and return at 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Dec. 14, FLORA, youngest daughter of Peter and Ellen Murray, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in 3d-st., one door from Southside, Williamsburg, at 2½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, inst.

ANONYMOUS.—At Willow Springs, California, on Thursday, Nov. 5, THEODORE, infant son of Augustus T. and Elizabeth M. Arrowsmith, aged 9 months and 17 days.

BUTTERFIELD.—At Morris Flats, Nevada Co., Cal., on Thursday, Nov. 5, of typhoid fever, ROBERT WYRAH BUTTERFIELD, formerly of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., aged 28 years.

SILVER WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

TIFFANY & CO., Union Square, cor. Broadway.

WM. GALE & SON

have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE, Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.

Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,

WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.

FRANCIS TORRES & SONS, No. 9 Maiden-lane, Offer to the public UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, AT RETAIL, Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present and coming seasons, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE. JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st., Now opening his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decanters and Fluid Glass ware, consisting of Goods and low rates, which, with former goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

GAS FIXTURES, CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP. Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where

IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE. COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 703 Broadway, corner of 3d-st.

The most elegant gift book ever published in America. D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Nos. 200 and 202 Broadway, New-York, Have just published: WORLD-NOTED WOMEN; Or, TYPES OF PARTICULAR WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES. BY MARY COWDEN CLARKE, Author of "A Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," "Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," "The Iron Cousin," &c. ILLUMINATED WITH SEVENTEEN STEEL-PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS, Designed by C. Staal. One volume. Large Octavo. Bound in Antique Morocco, same style and size as REPUBLICAN COURT. 912. LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS. SAPPHO, the Greek Poetess, called the "Tenth Muse." LUCRETIA, denominated the "Glory of Women." ASPASIA, the Love of Pericles. CLEOPATRA, the Egyptian Queen, who charmed Mark Antony. ST. CECILIA, the Patroness of Music. HELOISE, the wife of Abelard. LAURA, the Beloved of Petrarch, the Italian Poet. VALENTINA OF MILAN; a Beautiful and Accomplished Woman, daughter of John II. of France. JOAN OF ARC, Maid of Orleans. MARGARET OF ANJOU, Queen of Navarre, pronounced by Brantôme "a perfect beauty." ISABELLA OF CASTILE, the Celebrated Queen of Spain. LADY JANE GREY, beheaded at seventeen years of age. POCAHONTAS, the Heroic Indian Woman, the first Indian Convert to Christianity. DUCHESS DE LA VALLIERE, a lovely Woman of the Court of Louis XIV. MARIA THERESA, Queen of Austria and Hungary. CATHARINE II. OF RUSSIA. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, an Angel of Goodness. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. *From the Commercial Advertiser.* Here is a volume which, for its elegance of typography, quality of paper, richness of binding and beauty of illustrations, may challenge comparison with the most sumptuous products of the European Press. As a specimen of excellence in every department of book-making it is an honor to the trade in America, and may be justly looked upon with pride. The "Republican Court" and "Women of Christendom" had a peculiarity of their own, but the "World-Noted Women" is peculiarly fit for a book designed chiefly as a holiday gift to ladies, but the work has intrinsic merits which will render it of lasting value. *From the Tribune.* Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE is herself a celebrity of considerable mark in English literature. In this volume she has turned her varied accomplishments to excellent account in a series of graceful sketches of the several of her own sex whose names have become celebrated in history. The life of Pocahontas is contributed by Mrs. Balmanno, of this City; and that of Joan of Arc is from the pen of our countrywoman, Grace Greenwood. It is illustrated with seventeen steel engravings of the most finished execution from original designs, forming a series of historical portraits of great beauty. *From the Providence Journal.* The externals of this book are really faultless in beauty. It is of royal size, and its parts of antique brown goatskin, richly ornamented with gold in arabesque, is a gem of the bookbinder's art. This is not a small thing in a book for the boudoir. An exquisite steel portrait accompanies each of the sketches and contributes to make up a picture gallery where the eye and the soul may be feasted together with the rarest beauty of nature and art in happy combination. *From the Boston Journal.* The volume, as a whole, is one of the most magnificent specimens of the printers', binders' and engravers' arts we have ever seen. As a gift-book it is a most royal one; we hope its sale will be large enough to encourage enterprising publishers thus the public appreciate the taste and liberality that has been bestowed in the production of such a magnificent volume. *From the Evening Gazette.* As a gift-book nothing finer has ever emanated from an American press. Its paper, its typographical execution, its binding have never been surpassed, and its engravings are executed in the first style of the art. It will make an handsome a centre-table ornament as can be desired, while it is not a pretty gew-gaw, but a really valuable work of itself. A more suitable nothing more suited for a present for a long period of time. *From the Cincinnati Gazette.* We are convinced that this will be the book of the holiday season, and will have a great run from those who compose the literary and reading public. Certainly it is deserving of it, as those will admit who glance through its contents, which are far superior to those which are usually incorporated in Albums of this description. *From the New-York Evangelist.* It is so that this splendid volume should close with a brief notice of the beautiful type of all that is good, of all that is lovely and heroic in her sex—Florence Nightingale, the guardian angel of the English camp in the terrible days of war, who moved among the hospitals of Scutari as a messenger of Heaven, breathing around peace and hope—whom the dying soldier blessed as she bent above him. Such a woman is the fairest flower of Christian civilization. Well is it that her life should be enshrined—that her example should be imitated by the daughters of America.

THE GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE. DR. LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNAL. Just Ready, with two Maps by Arrowsmith, a Portrait on Steel, and numerous Illustrations. One volume, 8vo, price $3. MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA, including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the River Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. By DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L. *From the Literary Gazette.* A book which, before it has been ten days in the hands of the public, will have been perused by perhaps 30,000 readers—a book second only to Lord Macaulay's History of England in the inordinate extent of its circulation. No wonder—it addresses itself to large and numerous classes—the great religious world, the commercial world, the scientific. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square.)

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS. PUBLISHERS' SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, COMMENCING TUESDAY, DEC. 15 AND FOLLOWING DAYS, THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION. The Catalogue comprises a large collection of Books, (over 10,000 volumes,) in every department of Literature, being the entire duplicate stock of the late Trade Sale, embracing a superb variety of Books, with Richest Bindings, in full Turkey Morocco Gilt, Antique and Calf, and especially adapted as Gifts for the coming season. Also, a choice collection of Standard Works, Juvenile Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., &c., the whole forming the most attractive and desirable sale of the season. All new and fresh stock just from the publishers. This sale will be open to the public and will afford an opportunity for the purchase of Books never before offered. Catalogues now ready. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, Trade Salerooms, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. Elegant Parian Marble Figures and Groups. Elegant Bronze Figures and Groups. Elegant Bronze and Ormolu Clocks. Elegant articles in Silver-Plated Ware. Elegant Bisque Figures and Groups. For prices look at samples in our show-windows marked in PLAIN FIGURES. In articles combining beauty and utility, we offer the following at very little over FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR until Jan. 1, at which time a complete revision of prices with a view to some little remuneration will be made.

BUY NOW!

Gilt Band French China Dinner sets	$42 00
Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets	45 00
Gilt Band Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 45
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns	10 00
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-Plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75

W. J. F. DALLEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TERRINES DE FOIES GRAS, WITH TRUFfles of Perigord, Strasbourg. SAUCISSON DE LYON, Truffles of Petits Pois, Champignons. PICKLED OLIVES, Pierced with caper and anchovy in oil. CONDIMENTS in great variety, English and French. MUSHROOM POWDER, Curry Powder, Mulligatawny Paste. MOUTARDE DE MAILLE, English Mustard, Cayenne Pepper. CHILLI Capsicum, Tarragon and Wine Vinegars. FRENCH CHEESES, Roquefort, Gruyere, Cheddar, TABLE JELLIES, in fruits, various flavors, Orange Marmalade. FARE OIL of the most delicious quality. PRUNES, Imperial, fresh as just gathered for dessert in France. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 136 Broadway.

PERLAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES. Patented Feb. 10, 1857. Salesrooms, Nos. 708 and 710 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 52 Ann-st., New-York.

OYSTERS AND WINGS.—THERE IS NOTHING but Wing's Farina Crackers which will give that delightful taste to oysters known as Oysters and Wings. It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters assume delicious tender and richer flavored when eaten with Wing's Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocer for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING." The wholesale depot is at A. T. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Washington-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Institution, No. 64 Second-st., corner of Crosby-st. The Fair will continue through the week, from 11 o'clock A. M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE. The great sale at retail by assignees, at CHRISTIE'S HALL, No. 321 Grand-st., for the payment of confidential creditors, MUST POSITIVELY CLOSE on Saturday, the 19th day of January. And in effect the said Institution, the whole of the stock has been subdivided to a further and UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES. And purchasers of SILK DRESS GOODS, French and English MERINOS, PARAMETTAS, ALPACAS, Saxony Wool and Cotton-and-Wool PLAINS, Plaid POPLINS, Alpaca and Bunzie, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, LINEN GOODS of every description, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES, FLANNELS and DOMESTIC GOODS, would save money and time by attending the sale without delay, as the whole concern will be positively sold out by the Assignees, as the said deed of assignment directs. CHARLES G. HOOK, One of the Assignees.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, and Fixtures in every variety. ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., &c., MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER GOODS AND GILTS! An immense assortment of Fashionable Gilts and Rich Paris Silks, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY LINENS AND DOMESTICS. Table Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, Toweling, &c., &c., &c. ALSO, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, Drillings, Canton Flannels, and damasks of every description. LARGEST RETAIL STOCK IN NEW-YORK, At prices 25 per cent. below those usually charged. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

99 RAGLAN-SLEEVE CIRCULARS! 300 more just finished, of BLACK BEAVER, ALSO, ANOTHER CHOICE LOT OF FINE BEAVER CIRCULARS, with Crossed Fringe, AT $15 EACH. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,630,263 19
Average amount of Specie.....4,881,464 94
Average amount of Circulation.....92,980 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,422,902 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....2,151,949 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. H. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$626,233 00
Average amount of Specie.....60,252 00
Average amount of Circulation.....62,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.....230,615 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$476,490 00
Average amount of Specie.....48,687 00
Average amount of Circulation.....20,951 00
Average amount of Deposits.....211,993 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geneon D. Abeel, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,781,483 61
Average amount of Specie.....2,288,539 78
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....4,151,949 74
Average amount of Due Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
[illegible] before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jesse Hoyt, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,526,760 97
Average amount of Specie.....3,951,267 16
Average amount of Circulation.....2,925 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,415,950 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$940,682 05
Average amount of Specie.....210,971 01
Average amount of Circulation.....84,361 25
Average amount of Deposits.....760,645 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,290,961 06
Average amount of Specie.....845,209 25
Average amount of Circulation.....300,978 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,453,407 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jno. Haven, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,693,682 65
Average amount of Specie.....316,714 00
Average amount of Circulation.....84,621 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,230,211 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,230,119 91
Average amount of Specie.....757,371 32
Average amount of Circulation.....120,755 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,281,286 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....1,322,205 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,526,760 97
Average amount of Specie.....3,951,267 16
Average amount of Circulation.....2,925 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,415,950 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jesse Hoyt, Commissioner of Deeds.

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Average amount of Deposits.....2,453,407 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jno. Haven, Commissioner of Deeds.

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Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,693,682 65
Average amount of Specie.....316,714 00
Average amount of Circulation.....84,621 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,230,211 78

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Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,230,119 91
Average amount of Specie.....757,371 32
Average amount of Circulation.....120,755 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,281,286 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....1,322,205 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,781,483 61
Average amount of Specie.....2,288,539 78
Average amount of Circulation.....92,980 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,422,902 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....2,151,949 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
[illegible] before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jesse Hoyt, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:
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Average amount of Specie.....3,951,267 16
Average amount of Circulation.....2,925 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,415,950 13

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Jesse Hoyt

The New-York Times, Saturday, December 15, 1855.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON LAZEL

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Bank of the Commonwealth.

The Receiver of the Bowery Bank advertises the first dividend to creditors of 40 per cent. of their claims to be paid at once.

The Philipsburg Bank of Philipsburg, N. J., having resumed specie payments, its bills of all denominations are now redeemed at heretofore at the Bank of the Commonwealth.

The Bank of New-York, New-York Exchange Bank, Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America, Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange Bank, Bank of the State of New-York, Bank of Commerce, Bank of America, Bank of New-York, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Commerce